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NFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	East Germany/USSR	REPORT	25X1
SUBJECT	Specifications for Launch Radio Direction Finder Ordered from East	DATE DISTR. MAY 1957	
	Germany by the USSR	NO. PAGES 1 REQUIREMENT DD	
		NO. RD	
DATE OF INFO. PLACE &			25X1
DATE ACQ.	SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. API	PRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.	
	tec	chnical specifications, both electrical and ction finder ordered by the USSR from East	25X1
	Germany. (4 pages in English)		
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STATE	X ARMY	X NAVY	X AIR	X FBI	AEC		
(Note: Was	hington distributio	n indicated by "X"; F	ield distribution b	y "#".)		 	

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PROBLICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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A LAUNCH RADIO DESCRITOR FLIDER

L. Purpose

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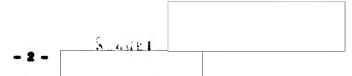
The launch radio direction finder is a mavigation apparatus and it serves to determine one's position. It can be employed either on vessels (seeing beats and sering meter boats), or on first land. The direction finder is also used as a part of the equipment of sea vessels of the first and second categories in the lat and 2nd group in account with the Register of the U.S.S.R, rule 11, values I, section IV, paras 67 and 68 (expert), and also for the national and foreign corresponding ships.

II. Postato Landillanitam

- a Electrical Date
- (†) The launch radio direction finder should permit to determine the direction of transmitters operating at dispasons of between 250 and 545 kiloherts with Aq, Ag, A3 and B working ratios.
- (2) The scale of the direction finder receiver should be graduated in kilcherts; the dispasses of frequencies between 265 and 325 kilcherts and between 140 and 512 kilcherts should be suspectively masked in different colours.
- (3) The general deviation between the reception frequency and the established frequency in relation with the scale's genduction should not exceed at any point of the dispason - 0,25 per cent of the specified frequency.
- (4) The product of the minimum width in degrees by the field intensity should not exceed 100 (?) within the entire reception disposes (i.e. for to of the width minimum a field intensity or 100 minrovelt in required, for 20 50 microvolt).

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(5) The maximum extent of the apparatus' error-should not expect



- (6) The relationship of the side determination should be of 114.
- (7) The attenuation of the specular frequency and also the dielectric constant of the intermediate frequency should reach the magnitude of 40 decibel.
- (8) The sensibility with the reception (A_q), in relation to the signal/ noise at 10 decibel, should represent approximately 20 microvolt.
- (9) The width of the intermediate frequency is band should correspond to _ 2 2 kiloherts.
- (40) The reseiver should let pass sound frequencies within the dispason of between 300 and 200 horts; the magnitude of diffraction of discharge tensions in relation to 800 horts should not exceed ± 5 decibel.
- (11) The intensification of tension of the direction finder's receiver should be regulated manually to a maximum of 40 decibel.
- (12) The discharge (outlet) of the receiver should be designed for branching of earphones with a continuous current 4,000 dan resistance. It should be possible to branch simultaneously two pairs of earphones. The minimum discharge especity is of 10 microwell.
- (\$5) The time required for the alteration of frequency should not exceed 5 seconds.
- (%) The receiver may be equipped with a measuring apparatus, which is used to shook the intensity of feeding and the minimum of direction finding.
- (†5) Feeding of the launch radio direction finder should be ensured, either by means of small dry batteries, or end a hand generator.
- (†6) A two-hour minimum of an uninterrupted exploitation should be guaranteel.

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b. Mechanical Requirements

- (†) The transmission between the tuning handle and the axle of a transportable condenser should be at least, 5:1.
- (2) The launch radio direction finder should be placed into a hermetically-scaled container with, either two handles, or shoulder straps to enable its easy transportion to the launch. The container should be printed yellow from outside.
- (3) Once closely the launch radio direction finder should be able to bear a blow without any damage, when thrown into the water from a height of 15 metyes, and also to pessees a positive expectly of floating.
- (%) The full weight of the launch radio direction funder should not exceed 12 kilograms.
- (5) All parts of the radio direction finder should be manufactured out of a non-magnetic material.
- (4) 4 free acceptability to inner parts and lamps of the receiver
- (7) In the technical construction, specifications for choking coils and transformers the regulations of processing should be observed in accord with the Section I, and for the valves with the Section VII. (6f. instructions for the additional finishing of valves, choking coils and transformers). Publishers: ESS.
- (B) Belting and mut junctions up to 3 mm, may be scaled by varnish against self-opening only in the case, when the parts to be joined are not to be submitted to a strong vibration and when these bolting junctions represent mechanical fixing of accessory pieces. For other couplings the 198 paras of the Soviet Maval.

 Register is valid.



(9) For the realisation of the launch direction finder, we beg
to comply with the meaning of the decrees of the Monitor of
Leve 98 of the HER of the 300 of September 1953 (Decree on
the installation of radio equipment on the sea vessels and on
the observance of the naval signal service (decree on the naval
radio) of the 3,0,2,53, rule 11, volume II., Section III, parag-

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